

SPANISH HONOR AGAIN INVOLVED

McKinley's Message Contained a Deadly Insult.

PROTEST AGAINST MAINE INDICTMENT

Spain Will Submit the Case to International Tribunal.

Spanish Commissioners Exhibit Much Bitterness in Discussing the Treaty—Think the Americans Exhibited Great Cheek—Treaty Will Contain Fourteen Articles, and Will Be Signed Monday—Outline of Provisions of Document.

Paris, Dec. 9.—Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish peace commission, and Senor Ojedo, secretary of that commission, are still confined to their beds. The illness of Senor Ojedo delays enacting the treaty, and it is doubtful whether it will be signed before Monday. The Americans held their usual session this morning.

The Spaniards continue making bitter comments concerning President McKinley's reference to the Maine.

The Spaniards made a last contribution in a recent assembling of the commission. Senor Montero Rios then presented a vigorously worded protest in which the Spaniards declared they had yielded to force, but that they invoked the conscience of the nations against the abuse of the rights of nations, of which they were the victims. The protest was for the purpose of record and consisted of an argument in support of every concession demanded by the Spaniards and which the Americans refused, some of them peremptorily and without an opportunity upon them on this point.

The protest concluded: "But these concessions which we were obliged to make touch us less than the insult which has been inflicted on our nation by President McKinley in his message."

We again protest against the accusation hurled against us in regard to the Maine, and we intend to submit the matter to an international tribunal, composed of England, France and Germany, to determine who shall bear the responsibility of the catastrophe."

DETAILS OF THE TREATY.

A correspondent of the Associated Press—approached Senor Garcia of the Spanish commission for further details of the treaty. He said:

"The fact that you represent all the American and English papers is really a reason why I should say nothing, but what you show me as having been published is substantially correct. The exact number of articles is still undetermined. It depends upon how Secretary Ojedo and Moore divide the treaty. It may be twelve or twenty articles. The Americans are to pay the indemnity within three months of the ratification. We shall appoint consuls in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands without delay. The Cuban consuls will be accredited to the powers that be."

Asked why the Spaniards refused to grant the United States a coaling station in the Carolines, Senor Garcia said:

"The Americans could hardly expect that we should agree to discuss matters outside of the protocol, after the lessons we have had from them on this point. When we wished to discuss the Cuban debt they absolutely refused to consider it, and then they ask us for whatever they want."

"Que el toupe (what cheek!) Yet the Cuban debt remains an important question for settlement."

In regard to the Spaniards' final protest on the subject of the Maine, Senor Garcia remarked: "That protest now becomes history, as it is embodied in the protocol. We do not wish to remain under an imputation which would perpetuate animosity and hatred against us and which would be a source of constant irritation. Spain is neither loyal nor just that this thing should hang over the reputation of Spain. We cannot submit to it. It must be cleared up in order to ourselves. There are many other causes to bring hatred between the two nations without the addition of such a one as this."

"As to the future relations of the two countries, that is one of the things history alone can determine. Many nations which have been deadly enemies are speedily reconciled."

Senor Garcia was questioned as to

H. WEBER, THE WHOLESALE SWINDLER.



H. Weber, the man who recently passed a number of worthless checks in this city, and whose exploits have been fully described, returned from Elko, Nev., yesterday in the custody of Sheriff Lewis. He will probably be given a preliminary hearing today.

the future of the Philippine Islands, and he said:

"The United States has inaugurated a policy which will bring it much trouble and many responsibilities. The Americans are not prepared for the work they are about to undertake. Your democratic system must inaugurate an imperialistic and bureaucratic system, and you must increase your army and navy with the result that there will be constant friction between yourselves and the European powers."

The Americans preserve secrecy regarding the terms of the treaty. This is partly through the influence of the three senators on the body, who represent that it would be discourteous to the senate to publish the terms before the treaty is presented to that body by the president.

The protocol of the treaty will almost reach the dimensions of a volume, as it will contain every written statement presented on both sides during the conference.

In spite of the secrecy observed by the Americans, it is learned that the treaty, in substance, consists of thirteen or fourteen articles. The principal articles provide for the cession and evacuation of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and the political administrative and financial results thereof. The acquisition by the United States of public property, and the relinquishment of archives. The articles of secondary importance determine the status of Spanish subjects residing in the ceded territories and unfinished law suits and contracts; guarantees of the same terms to Spanish shipping and merchandise as imposed upon American shipping and merchandise in the Philippine Islands for ten years, and leaving the status of Spanish commerce in the West Indies to be settled later.

An important provision is the guarantee of religious freedom in the ceded territory, in the same terms as the Florida treaty. The Americans having steadfastly refused to incorporate any guarantee of the United States' determination to favor the property of the Catholic Church, leaving it subject to the general laws as private property.

Senator Garcia, though well known to be radically opposed to the policy of annexation or "imperialism," will vote in the senate to ratify the treaty, considering that his signing that document binds him to support it.

Proposed Tariff Reductions.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The discussion of the details of the administration of government affairs in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, under the terms of the treaty, which is about to be signed in Paris, occupied a large part of the time at today's cabinet meeting.

The cabinet also talked over an elaborate tariff measure, which is now in preparation here to go into force, as now planned, contemporaneously with the entire relinquishment of the island by the Spanish on Jan. 1. This tariff measure, it is said, will show an average reduction all along the line of 50 per cent from the Spanish tariff rates. The understanding now is that there will be no export duties, and that other ways the burden of taxation will be reduced.

MILITARY COLLEGES.

Furnished Many Officers For the War With Spain.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The annual report of the inspector general of the army, made public tonight, is somewhat unique, the exigencies of the war having scattered the officers of the bureau from their regular duties to the command of troops in the field, and reduced the number of inspections considerably.

One of the interesting features of the report is that on military colleges. Fifteen thousand students are being annually trained in practical and theoretical military service in private and public schools and colleges. The presidents of forty-six of these colleges, whose military departments numbered 7,100 students, reported that twenty-nine of their regular students and fifteen alumni had been commissioned in the regular army, and 151 students and 26 alumni in the volunteer army, a total of 441 officers, enough for about twelve regiments. Further, 1,084 students and ex-students joined the army as non-commissioned officers or privates. Among these statistics are a fair average, it would appear, says the report, that the regular and volunteer armies secured from the students annually instructed by regular army officers at the various colleges enough officers for twenty-four regiments. In conclusion, on this subject, the inspector general says that some substantial recognition should be accorded the students who spend a large part of their school life in military study, and he recommends the selection of some of the best of these students for appointment annually in the army. Such a policy, he says, would benefit both the students, the colleges and the government.

Arrangements have been made for the transfer of the remains of General John A. Rawlins, general counsel of the staff, from the Congressional cemetery at Arlington. A site has been selected at Arlington for the east front of the mansion near the Crook and other heroes of the civil war.

NO ONE WAS SCARED

McKinley's Message Was What Wall Street Expected.

BETTERMENT IN TRADE

THE COUNTRY FAIRLY OVERWHELMED BY PROSPERITY.

According to the Mercantile Agencies—But Wool Has Gone Still Lower, and the Manufacturers Are Now Buying—Iron and Steel Industry Enjoying Great Prosperity.

New York, Dec. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of the trade will say tomorrow: The most significant thing this week was the entire absence of the customary nervous fright before or after the meeting of congress, the president's message and the treasurer's report. No one showed the least alarm and nobody could find occasion for any. Money and stock and grain markets moved on exactly as if the government were automatic certain to do or say no more than the people had already decided and expected. There is a larger demand for products in nearly all the great industries, larger export demand for foreign goods, a more healthy domestic demand, since seasonable weather arrived and a comforting prospect that November business, the longest ever done in this country, is any month, was but a step toward something better.

Exports last year in December were marvelous, but this year are starting far ahead. The Atlantic coast exports, four included, have been for the week 5,535,707 bushels, against 4,312,137 last year, and Pacific exports 3,563,323 bushels against 2,000,000 last year, and prices have declined 2½¢ for cash, but western receipts of 10,135,199 bushels against 8,313,471 from last year's great crop stops arguments. The wheat did not come out at low prices or the people have less to sell last year at 20 cents more per bushel.

Woolen goods have been in much better demand and many of the smaller mills have been buying, after concessions secured by the larger. The much broader market is more buoyant, and promises far more for the industry and sales of 10,555,200 pounds in two weeks past at the three chief markets, against 8,521,000 pounds in the same weeks last year, are quite in line with the demand in prosperous years. Prices yielded about half a cent in November, according to 100 quotations of wool, and from Philadelphia dispatches appear to be about a cent lower this week.

The rupture of the Inchoate rail combination, it appears, resulted in lower prices and larger sales in the first week of sharp competition than was realized a week ago. Prices were made in some transactions, but they were then or are now quoted, and while \$17 at Pittsburgh is now named, special orders are said to command lower figures.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Democrats, Republicans and citizens, irrespective of party, assembled in mass-meetings in various wards of the city tonight, and declared themselves unalterably opposed to any street railway legislation under the Alien law. Acting under this and a few days previous, Chicago has extended the street railway franchises fifty years.

Prominent speakers were in attendance at all of the meetings. The machinery of the Democratic party took up the cause, just as the executive committee of the Republican party had a few days previous. Chicago has never witnessed such a spectacle before, and it is doubtful whether any city has.

Mayor Harrison called for volunteers today to help him with the fight against the fifty-year franchise ordinance, on the proposition: "No franchise extension of any kind until the Alien law is repealed."

Today he wrote his name to the following:

"Every political, social, religious or other organization which takes action against the proposed traction ordinances is requested to send a delegate to the Independent Anti-boodle League, room 322 Ashland block. Each delegate shall act as a member of the league's executive committee, and shall report the necessity of public action, should such necessity arise, to the organization sending him. It is necessary that a permanent and watchful force should follow the people's fight to the end."

(Signed) CARPENTER HARRISON.

In addition to political speakers, the league has at its disposal lawyers, judges, ministers, professors, business men and workmen, who have offered their services.

A score of men started out tonight distributing white badges, on which were printed a grinning face from which dangled a nose. The words printed on the badge were: "Anti-fifty-year Steam." Before the theatre crowds had reached home the badges were all over the city. One of the men distributing the ribbons said over 200,000 have been printed.

A Hot Prize Fight.

Pittsburg, Dec. 9.—A prize fight with two-ounce gloves took place at Kinney's Grove, between James Sweeney of Shady Grove and Mike Millbourne of Kansas City for \$25 a side. After one hour and ten minutes' hot fighting, Millbourne was knocked out in the thirteenth round. Both men were badly used up.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

General Brooke Arrives.

Newport News, Va., Dec. 9.—The United States transport Berlin arrived here this afternoon from San Juan. On board were Major General John Brooke, his staff and the First Kentucky volunteer infantry, under Colonel John B. L. Castleman.

General Brooke in party missed the Washington boat, and remained at Old Point all night.

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St. Paul	6,213,100	6.1	1.3
Buffalo	5,059,950	20.7	1.3
Indianapolis	7,708,912	20.7	1.3
Columbus, O.	4,690,300	8.1	5.3
Savannah	3,276,420	12.3	5.3
Denver	2,718,200	12.3	5.3
Hartford	2,694,027	6.0	5.3
Richmond	3,212,418	15.7	5.3
Memphis	2,032,359	24.7	5.3
Washington	1,942,783	31.7	5.3
Portland	1,870,744	9.1	5.3
New Haven	2,053,352	23.9	5.3
Worcester	1,550,500	9.9	5.3
Atlanta	1,407,414	9.1	5.3
SALT LAKE CITY	2,720,137	43.3	5.3
Springfield, Mass.	1,612,872	8.4	5.3
Fort Worth	1,870,744	9.1	5.3
Portland, Me.	1,682,713	10.9	5.3
Portland, Ore.	2,347,673	11.1	10.7
St. Joseph	1,870,744	9.1	5.3
Los Angeles	1,766,010	14.5	5.3
Norfolk	1,302,738	12.3	5.3
San Antonio	1,870,744	9.1	5.3
Des Moines	1,430,426	12.8	5.3
Nashville	1,431,475	12.3	5.3
Wilmington, Del.	1,091,149	4.4	2.7
East River	1,091,149	4.4	2.7
Scranton	1,262,333	11.7	5.3
Grand Rapids	1,262,333	15.6	2.4
Augusta, Ga.	523,514	2.0	1.4
Lowell	1,147,991	11.7	5.3
Seattle	1,147,991	11.7	5.3
Savannah	1,147,991	11.7	5.3
San Francisco	1,147,991	11.7	5.3
Sioux City	1,147,991	11.7	5.3
New Bedford	406,119	26.7	5.3
Wichita, Kans.	691,841	6.2	5.3
Tonkka	691,841	6.2	5.3
Birmingham	534,754	6.2	5.3
Lincoln, Neb.	361,500	5.3	5.3
Birmingham	402,652	4.3	5.3
Lincoln, Ky.	402,652	4.3	5.3
Jacksonville, Fla.	218,038	9.1	5.3
Kalamazoo	248,235	9.1	5.3
Bay City	248,235	9.1	5.3
Christiana	248,235	15.7	5.3
Canton, O.	228,590	15.7	5.3
Canton, O.	228,590	15.7	5.3
Springfield, O.	228,590	15.7	5.3
Sioux Falls, S. D.	134,207	4.4	5.3
Hastings, Neb.	129,860	16.0	5.3
Frederick, Md.	118,200	40.2	5.3
Des Moines	107,201	40.2	5.3
Tsleed	1,297,010	15.7	5.3
Wilmington	9,283,252	24.7	5.3
Houston	5,756,115	24.7	5.3
Youngstown	257,865	6.0	5.3
Evansville	178,610	9.1	5.3
Macon	178,610	9.1	5.3
Little Rock	136,200	9.1	5.3
Helen	136,200	9.1	5.3
Totals, U. S.	\$1,631,622,131	20.6	
Total, outside N. Y.	\$15,335,239,950	13.3	